



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MEXICO.

Report from Vera Cruz—A death from yellow fever.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, April 24, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended April 20, 1901:

Another death from yellow fever occurred during the week, a prominent American of this city. The patient had lived in Vera Cruz eleven years, and more than twenty years in Mexico. About three months ago he made a short business trip to New York, and had been back but a short time before he was taken ill. His sickness was at first diagnosed as pernicious malaria, and it is probable that he suffered a mixed infection. Three days before the end, suppression of urine and other symptoms characteristic in fatal cases developed, the patient dying in uræmic convulsions.

The long residence, covering a period of eleven years, in a place where the disease has been prevailing before an attack of the disease is rather unusual. The Havana records, I think, give but 2 cases, 1 reported by P. A. Surg. M. J. Rosenau in 1899, and the other recently reported by Surg. A. A. Glennan.

The Ward Line steamer *Havana* left for New York via Havana with 69 passengers.

Respectfully,

D. E. DUDLEY,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report for the week ended April 20, 1901.

Yellow fever.....	1	Tuberculosis.....	18
Malaria.....	1	Deaths from causes.....	39

Reports from Progreso.

PROGRESO, MEXICO, April 20, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended April 20:

There were 2 cases of smallpox reported during the week, but no deaths. Seven deaths were recorded from all causes. There have been no deaths from contagious diseases for four weeks.

The epidemic in Merida continues to diminish, but 3 or 4 deaths are still reported every day from smallpox. The general health condition of Progreso is very good. There has been no sickness of any kind in the shipping for the past three weeks.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PROGRESO, MEXICO, April 26, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended April 26, 1901:

From contagious diseases there were no deaths, and only 5 deaths reported from all causes. There were no cases of contagious diseases of any kind reported, the 2 cases of varioloid that were reported the week previous having recovered. During the week I inspected 7 vessels and